ANNEX 6: INFORMATION RESOURCES

This report provides a broad overview of what may need to be taken into account in building public-health preparedness against deliberate releases of biological or chemical agents. The report does not seek to provide detailed guidance on any individual component of preparedness, nor is it meant as a design or operating manual. Readers who need more detailed or more specific information are referred to the sources identified below. All are open publications that, so far as can be ascertained, are not subject to international transfer controls.

The information resources are grouped into three categories. First there are the major texts and general sources: authoritative books or monographs (often available on-line as well) each covering several aspects of preparedness. Next there are task-specific information resources. The order in which these are presented broadly follows the sequence of tasks set out in Chapter 4: threat and hazard identification; hazard-evaluation and planning for hazard management; and hazard reduction and control. There are sub-sections on resources specific to biological aspects and to chemical aspects. Agent-specific information sources are not included, for these can be found in the bibliographical sections at the end of Annexes 1, 2, and 3. Finally, there are references to major web sites that themselves host authoritative information about the component tasks and that are added to or updated frequently.

1. Major texts and general sources

Canada

France

North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NATO handbook on the concept of medical support in NBC environments. AMedP-7(a).


NATO handbook on the medical aspects of NBC defensive operations. Part III-chemical. AMedP-6(B).

Netherlands


Sweden


Switzerland

United Kingdom


United States of America.

Catlett C et al. Training of clinicians for public health events relevant to bioterrorism preparedness. Washington, DC, Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Evidence, Report Number 51, 2002. [“The purpose of this evidence report is to identify and review data on the most effective ways to train clinicians to respond to a bioterrorist attack”.]


Ellison DH. Handbook of chemical and biological warfare agents. Boca Raton, FL, CRC Press, 1999


Government publication on CD-ROM. 21st century complete guide to bioterrorism, biological and chemical weapons, germs and germ warfare, nuclear and radiation terrorism: military manuals and federal documents, with practical emergency plans, protective measures, medical treatment and survival information.


Health and medical support plan for the federal response to acts of chemical/biological (C/B) terrorism: final interim plan. Washington, DC, Department of Health and Human Services, 1995.


**World Health Organization**


2. Task-specific sources

2.1 Hazard identification


2.2 Evaluation and management


2.2.1 Biological


Inglesby TV, O’Toole T, Henderson DA. Preventing the use of biological weapons: improving response should prevention fail. *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, 2000, 30:926–929. [This article “offers ways by which the infectious diseases professional community might address the challenges of biological weapons and bioterrorism”. Emphasis on preparation to respond to BW use: Awareness and education; Laboratory diagnosis; systems for distributing therapeutics; hospital response and scientific research.]

### 2.2.2 Chemical


*International assistance activities related to chemical accident prevention, preparedness and response (follow-up to the joint OECD and UN-ECE workshop to promote assistance for the implementation of chemical accident programmes)*. Paris, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1997 (No. 3, OCDE/GD(97)181; available at [http://www.oecd.org/ehs/ehsmono/#ACCIDENT](http://www.oecd.org/ehs/ehsmono/#ACCIDENT)).


### 2.3 Reduction and control


*Canadian Forces Operations NBC Defence (Book 1 of 2) NBC Defence Equipment (Book 2 of 2).*


2.3.1 Biological


*Guidance document on the use of medicinal products for the treatment and prophylaxis of biological agents that might be used as weapons of bioterrorism*. 

8


2.3.2 Chemical


United States Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (SBCCOM). Guidelines for mass casualty decontamination during a terrorist chemical agent incident, January 2000. Available at


3. Resource-hosting web sites

Note: Readers should be aware of the transience of Internet links. All those listed here were alive in October 2002.

**Israel.** Israel Defence Forces: http://www.idf.il/english/organization/homefront/index.htm


**United Kingdom**

Home Office [information and links in regard to emergency planning and disaster management]: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/epd/publications/dwd.htm.

Public Health Laboratory Service: http://www.phls.co.uk/

**United States of America**

Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Counterproliferation/Chemical and Biological Defense. [The home page of the DATSD (CP/CBD). Includes summary of activities of the Counterproliferation Support Program, the DoD Chemical and Biological Defense Program, and downloadable versions of reports.]: http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/


Department of Defense, Chemical and Biological Defense Information Analysis Center. [CBIAC serves as the DoD focal point for CW/CBD technology. The CBIAC
serves to collect, review, analyse, synthesize, appraise and summarize information pertaining to CW/CBD. It provides a searchable database for authorized users and links to many other CW/CBD related sites.]:

Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC BioTerrorism Preparedness and Response:

Department of Health & Human Services, Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS):

Department of Health & Human Services, Office of Emergency Preparedness [“OEP has the Departmental responsibility for managing and coordinating Federal health, medical, and health related social services and recovery to major emergencies and Federally declared disasters including: Natural Disasters, Technological Disasters, Major Transportation Accidents, Terrorism”]:

Federal Emergency Management Agency:

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Rapid Response Information System (RRIS). [“The Rapid Response Information System (RRIS) can be used as a reference guide, training aid, and an overall planning and training resource for response to a chemical, biological and/or nuclear terrorist incident. The RRIS is comprised of several databases, consisting of chemical and biological agents' and radiological materials' characteristics, first aid measures, Federal response capabilities, Help Line, Hotlines, and other Federal information sources concerning potential weapons of mass destruction.”]

Johns Hopkins University. Center for Civilian Biodefense Studies:
http://www.hopkins-biodefense.org/.

Medical NBC Online Information Server:
http://www.nbc-med.org

St Louis University School of Public Health Center for the study of Bioterrorism and Emerging Infections:
http://www.slu.edu/colleges/sph/bioterrorism/.


US Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense. [Mission: to develop medical countermeasures to chemical warfare agents and to train medical personnel in the medical management of chemical casualties. The USAMRICD home page provides data links to open literature for medical management of chemical casualties
and assay techniques for chemical agents.]
http://chemdef.apgea.army.mil/.

US Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense, Chemical Casualty Care Division:

US Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases:

US Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command. [Information on chemical/biological defense equipment and chemical agents. Information about products, clothes, protection, detection, etc.]:

US Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command, Homeland Defense Business Unit. [Its mission is “to enhance the response capabilities of military, federal, state and local emergency responders to terrorist incidents involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The Homeland Defense Program integrates the critical elements of WMD Installation Preparedness, Improved Response and Technical Assistance upon the solidly proven foundation of the Domestic Preparedness Program.”]:
http://hld.sbecom.army.mil/